

Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.
WILL PRODUCE
THIS EVENING
(SATURDAY) THE 20TH APRIL.
"THE MAGISTRATE,"
A FARCE IN THREE ACTS,
BY
A. W. PINERO.
Doors Open at 8.30 P.M.
Performance at 9.00 P.M. precisely.

TICKETS can be booked at the TICKET OFFICE, City Hall, on and after SATURDAY, the 19th April, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Not more than 4 Seats can be taken at one Booking.
LATE TRAM a quarter of an hour after the fall of the Curtain.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1895.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

GRAND HISTORIC AND DRAMATIC TREAT.

COMMENCING ON
THURSDAY, APRIL 25TH, 1895.

MISS GRACE HAWTHORNE,
AND
COMPANY OF ARTISTS.

In a Selection of the latest Society Plays of the Day, namely:—

"LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN," "A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE," "THE SECOND MRS. TANCOURT," "THE PROFLIGATE," "THE NEW BOY," "MAMMA," "DAVIDY DICK," "SILVER KING," "LIGHTS OF LONDON," "HARBOUR LIGHTS."

Tram after Performance.

BOX OFFICE: KELLY & WALSH, LD.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1895.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that the VALUATION LIST for the COLONY for 1894-95 (which is the same as the existing Valuation) will be OPEN TO INSPECTION at the TREASURY for 21 Days commencing on MONDAY, the 23rd April 1895.

By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 18th April 1895.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held in the CLUB HOUSE on MONDAY, 20th Instant, at 4 P.M.

By Order,
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April 1895.

NOTICE.

THE Undersecretary has been Appointed SOLE AGENT for WOOD & CO'S well known COW BRAND of FINEST AUSTRALIAN TABLE BUTTER.

In 1lb. Tins. Fresh Stocks always on hand. Special Terms to the Trade.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Doddell Street.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1895.

NOTICE.

A LADY whose RESIDENCE and BOARD in a Respectable Family. Offers, conditions and references invited.

Apply to
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,"
Hongkong, 20th April, 1895.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG,"
Captain's Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAURIAK & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 20th April, 1895.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

COLDS IN THE HEAD, &c.
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co's
PINOL EUCALYPTA INHALERS.

ONE of the best remedies extant for Nasal Catarrh and all disorders of the Nasal Passages and Nasopharyngeal membranes.

Price\$1.25.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.
A STANDARD REMEDY FOR COLDS.

Spinked on the handkerchief and over the breast of the night clothing it gives almost instant relief.

Bottles\$1.00 and 50 Cents.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co., LD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1895.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are Selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in Wood and Bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits and enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

PRICE LISTS, WITH FULL DETAILS, TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

PORT.—After removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent dinner and after dinner Wines, of very superior vintage. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currents, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

HISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The Scotch Whisky marked "E" is universally popular and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong Market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
"THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY."
Hongkong, 9th January, 1895.

DEATH.
At Sea, on the 8th Instant, on board the S.S. *Oceanic*, ALICE, the beloved wife of Henry Humphreys.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1895.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

In reviewing the report of the Chamber of Commerce for 1894 we may at once leave out consideration and put aside all those portions of the report and correspondence which refer to the war between China and Japan; the treaty between Japan and England; the preferential duties at Canton; the transit pass question, and the restrictions on the importation of machinery into China, for they are to-day ancient history. The war between China and Japan is at an end. Japan has won a stupendous victory. China has sustained an ignominious defeat. There will be no further question between England and Japan as to treaty revision or reconsideration, or as to any further postponement of the coming into operation of that treaty. Japan is now a power in the world and will probably demand and receive permission to resume at once, in her own territories, the full and complete power and jurisdiction over foreigners and their trade, the exercise of which, at present, stands postponed for five years. Our merchants and traders had better make up their minds at once that extraterritorial rights and privileges of all kinds are at an end in Japan; our Supreme and Consular Courts there will vanish within a year. As to China, she has entered for the first time into relations with a Power that will stand no nonsense. She has been forced to accept a treaty which will summarily dispose of lekin duties, transit passes, refusals to admit machinery and all the other impediments that the mandarinism have persistently and successfully thrown for so many years in the way of European trade. The terms of the new treaty are evidently most liberal; all the Powers will have the benefit of them, and China will find cause, for many a long day, to regret having been connected with the quiet, easy-going, glib diplomat with whom hitherto she has done business. The reign of the gunboat is about to return, and attempted evasions of the new treaty will be met by force and be punished, not improbably, by fresh impositions or fresh conquest. The Chinese have found a master, and a hard master, and Far Eastern commerce enters from to-day on a new era.

SANITATION.
Committing from consideration all the above, there is little left in the report of very great interest. Far and away the most important of those that remain is the question of the sanitation of Hongkong, and the letter addressed by the Chamber of Commerce to the Government, dated 10th October last, is a document deserving of very full and very careful consideration. It raises issues of

the greatest importance, especially at this moment when the plague is at our doors, and may re-appear at any moment, and when the Sanitary Board is in revolt against the Government and demand that the powers it theoretically possesses should be made effective. The tone of this letter of the Chamber is distinctly hostile to the Sanitary Board and is simply an echo of the charges made against the Board at an earlier date by its President, the then Acting Colonial Secretary, and, in the opinion of most people, was satisfactorily answered by the Board at the time. The Chamber of Commerce alleges that the Board, with full knowledge of the state of the city and with the amplest powers, never performed its duties and left the colony, at the date of the advent of the plague, in no better condition than it was when the Board took charge in 1887. We shall publish this letter on Monday and propose to return to the subject at a very early date.

THE NEW DOLLAR AND THE GAP ROCK MUDDLE.
The only other subjects of local interest or importance are the new dollar, now believed to be in process of manufacture; the Indian Import duty on silver, a very small portion of a very big subject, the demonetization of silver, which is not touched on; the Sunday Cargo Working Ordinance, the reference to which embodies a protest against the privileges granted to foreign mail steamers, privileges as unnecessary for any practical purpose as they are unjust to the British merchant; the Gap Rock Light and the storm warnings therefrom, and lastly, the new official vocabulary for coding telegrams. As to the reconstruction of the Gap Rock Light the Chamber expresses no opinion except that further advice and opinions are required before the materials exist on which to base recommendations.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday the Chairman's speech was simply a resumé of the report and correspondence submitted; a reference to the West River, a few words of condolence with the Chinese and of congratulation to their conquerors, a reference to the silver question and an appeal to the benevolence of the community on behalf of an impoverished Chamber.

MORE WHARVES WANTED.

Mr. BROWN, with his knowledge and experience of American methods of doing business and of utilizing to the utmost all the gifts of a bountiful nature, called attention to the waste of our magnificent water frontage for want of a little energy and 'push' and asked modestly for an additional wharf or two for steam launches, when he might well have asked for dock accommodation on this side for all our ocean steamers. We use the word "dock" in its American significance. Mr. GILLIES seconded Mr. BROWN's proposals and Mr. MACKINTOSH, in supporting them, referred to the report of a Committee on the subject of wharves sent to the Government in August last and never heard of since! Mr. JACKSON protested against the chopping of dollars and urged the new Committee of the Chamber to move the Government to take measures to prevent the new dollars from being subjected to such treatment.

"CHOPPING."
Mr. G. SHARP supported Mr. JACKSON, dealing him and other Bank Managers a backhander *en passant*, and more than hinting that the Chinese were not entirely to blame for the existence of "chopped" dollars and the perpetuation of such an abuse. He gave a few illustrations from his rather extensive experience in support of his opinion and moved a formal resolution on the subject. We sincerely hope that Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP is preparing his memoirs for publication. They would be most interesting and instructive.

THE NEW COMMITTEE.
The new Committee is composed of Mr. A. G. Wood, Chairman; A. McCoschie, Vice Chairman; & Messrs. R. M. GRAY, N. A. SIBBS, ST. C. MICHAELSEN, T. H. WHITEHEAD, Douglas Jones and J. J. BELL IRVING.

TELEGRAMS.

(Special to Hongkong Telegraph.)

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

FIVE NEW TREATY PORTS.

THE OPENING OF THE WEST RIVER TO FOREIGN TRADE.

SHANGHAI, April 20th.

The following ports are reported to be the five cities in China which are to be included in the number of open treaty ports under the treaty signed by Li Hung-chang at Shimonszeki:—

Shanghai (on the Sikiang or West River), in Kwantung province.
Peking, in Chihli province.
Huchow (near Soochow), in Chekiang province.
Chengtu, in Szechuen province.
Kailong, in Honan province.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

LONDON, April 19th.
The conditions of peace include the cession of the Pescadore, and the retention of Weihaiwei by Japan until the Treaty is executed. Three weeks are allowed for the ratification of the Treaty.

RUSSIA ON THE WAR-PATH.
The Russian Press says that any cession of the mainland of China to Japan will compel the interference of the foreign Powers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Rev. J. R. Harmer, M.A., has been chosen for the bishopric of Adelaide.

MISS GRACE HAWTHORNE's Company will appear in "Lady Windermere's Fan" at the Theatre Royal on Thursday.

SECOND Performance of "The Magistrate" by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club at the City Hall at 9 p.m.

THE following appointment has been made at the Admiralty: Paymaster W. Le G. Pullen, to be Secretary to Vice-Admiral Buller, China Station.

THE sixth yearly general meeting of the members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on Monday, the 20th Instant, at 4 p.m.

THE Hongkong Smoking Concert Club notify that their second concert will be held in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on the 26th Inst., at 9.15 p.m.

BROADWOOD PIANOS at W. Robinson & Co.

It is reported that the present quotation for Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares on the London Stock Exchange is £44.15½—an advance of 15s. on yesterday's quotation.

THE Mison steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels holding code pennant C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

A NEW 303 rifle barrel has been invented, which will go well with the present Martini-Henry mechanism, and the hope is held out that the British Volunteers may shortly be armed with a rifle of a similar calibre to the magazine rifle.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS at W. Robinson & Co.

SIR John Lubbock has been elected president of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, in place of Mr. Goschen, who founded the Society and who was compelled to resign owing to pressure of parliamentary duties.

MR. Duncan McNeil, barrister-at-law, was admitted to practice at the Supreme Court this morning. Mr. A. G. Wise (Acting Attorney General) made the application on behalf of Mr. McNeil before Mr. W. M. Goodman, the Acting Chief Justice.

THE Russian cruiser *Kostroma*, with the aid of an ice-breaker, got alongside the Government quay at Vladivostok last month and discharged the heavy guns and war material she brought from Odessa. For emergency work the port may therefore be considered practically open in winter, but not for commerce.

W. ROBINSON & Co., piano builders, tuners and repairers.

FOUR Chinese shopkeepers of West Point attended the magisterial *levée* this morning, by request of Inspector Stanton, the ubiquitous Inspector of weights and measures, and were charged with having in their possession false weights. Fines amounting in the aggregate to \$45 were imposed and paid.

YESTERDAY afternoon at the Magistracy Court. Hastings sentenced four Chikamens to four months' imprisonment each for annexing about \$300 worth of porcelain from 98, Bonham Strand while those premises were on fire on the 24th March. Mr. Recte appeared for the defendants, and Inspector Stanton prosecuted.

New Comic Song and Dance Albums at W. Robinson & Co.

THE dock returns show that the Dock Company has all its docks occupied and that the Co's experts and "hands" are busier than ever. In the course of the next few years there can, we think, be little doubt that more dock accommodation will be required here to meet the pressing needs of the trade of this famous seaport, which is destined to be the "port of call" and the headquarters of larger fleets of steamers than the most sanguine, a quarter of a century ago, ever dreamt of.

At a regular meeting of the United Chapter, No. 1341, held last evening at the Masonic Hall, Zealand Street, the Officers of the District Grand Chapter were in attendance and installed E. Comp. J. Lewis as M. E. Z., and E. Comp. into the chair of H. and Comp. T. Spafford as J. The following Companions were then inducted:—

TreasurerComp. J. R. Grimble.
Scribe E.F. Howell.
N.J. R. Crank.
Principal SojournerW. H. E. Smith.
1st Asst.J. Smith.
2nd Asst.J. E. Holle.
StewardH. G. Baker.
Director of CeremoniesA. W. Weston.
JanitorJ. Maxwell.

New piano repairing machinery, received by W. Robinson & Co.

WE hear that the Dinner of the Hongkong Football Club passed off most pleasantly. During the evening the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, President of the Club, presented badges to Mr. E. F. Mackay, Captain Assoc. team, Lieut. Campbell, H.K.R., and Ali. A. Sharp, for distinguished services rendered to the Club in Association football. Caps were given also to Messrs. G. H. Potts, Captain Rugby team, C. C. Bowring, D. Landale, and A. S. Anton for help given and skill displayed in the Rugby game. The programme, oracular and musical, was gone through amidst much enthusiasm. The General arrangements made by the Hongkong Hotel Company gave complete satisfaction. The Programme was as follows:—

TOASTProposed by the President.
SongProposed by Mr. G. O. Brady.
TOASTProposed by the President.
SongProposed by Mr. G. O. Brady.
TOASTProposed by the President.
SongProposed by Mr. G. O. Brady.
TOASTProposed by the President.
SongProposed by Mr. G. O. Brady.
TOASTProposed by the President.
SongProposed by Mr. G. O. Brady.

WE are requested, and have pleasure in acceding to the wishes of our correspondent, to state that the Superiors of the Italian Convent will be most grateful to the inhabitants of Hongkong, and to the friends of the Convent generally, if they will forward to her any things they may have left in stocks when receiving fresh supplies in the shops of tinned goods or other edibles, for distribution among the poor.

THE Hon. G. Curzon, M.P. lecturing at the Ballroom Society of Great Britain last month said the pivot of Asia was undoubtedly India, and India represented the power of Great Britain. Why the plea should ever be urged that they ought to abandon that great trust was to him utterly unimagineable. It was quite certain that if ever they lost their position in India they would also at the same time lose their position as a great power in the world.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram to a London daily, received by the mail yesterday, reports that the news received there from Tientsin that the Japanese intend demanding from China Manchuria and Port Arthur as a war indemnity has produced much dissatisfaction. Russia evidently does not wish to have any more neighbours on her Eastern Siberian frontier, and if this news be true the Japanese may expect serious opposition on the part of Russia, the more so as Manchuria for a long period has been within the sphere of Russia's trading relations in the Far East. Another objection to the Japanese alleged schemes is that Russia would very much like—provided it be possible—to instead of allowing the Manchurian Railway to be the first-mentioned route to the coast of the Pacific. The *Norvo Vremya*, a semi-official paper, openly advises the immediate occupation of Manchuria "before it is too late."

FULL stock of banjos, mandolines, guitars, accordions, strings and fittings of all kinds at W. Robinson & Co.

THE Lords of the Admiralty have decided to recommission the whole of the vessels belonging to the China squadron, whose period of service expires during the year, without requiring them to return to England. These are the first-class gunboats *Plenty*, *Plover*, and *Ridgely*, the sloop *Daphne*, the despatch vessel *Alacrity*, and the third-class gunboat *Relief* will be sent out from England, probably in one of the new first-class cruisers, which will bring back the time-expired men. The Admiralty propose to set apart the sum of £10,000 for making good the defects and refitting these six vessels, and the work will be entrusted to the Yard in Hongkong.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT.

The complimentary benefit concert, at the Volunteer Parade Ground last night, tendered to that deservedly popular and painstaking amateur comedian Mr. Charles T. Robinson, who will shortly leave the Colony for good, was one of the successes of the season. The weather was as good as the object of the promoters, the attendance was large, the vocalists in capital voice and the lighting of the alfresco stage and the arrangements generally all that could possibly be desired.

Sharp at once the fun began with an overture by the capital band of H.M.S. *Centurion*, which elicited well merited applause. Mr. E. W. Bridger then electrified the audience with his very able conducting of "Steering Home" and was followed by Mr. Krall, who was deservedly encored for his imitable version of "In Callor Cool." These vocalists and Mr. W. E. Crowe, who acquitted himself in his usual masterly style in "The Flying Dutchman," were exponents of the art of singing in basso profundo tones, and it therefore showed considerable ability on the part of Mr. Wm. Farmer, who was responsible for the arrangement of the lengthy programme, that the next contributor to the enjoyment of the audience was probably the finest tenor singer east of the Suez Canal. We refer, of course, to Mr. Waddell who sang "Come into the garden, Maud" with exquisite taste. Mr. Waddell was in excellent voice last night and his efforts, always appreciable, were therefore more pleasing and enchanting than usual, especially so as the echo of Mr. Crowe's powerful bass voice had hardly vanished in the picturesque dale of Happy Valley before the shrill warbling of the Talko tenor fell upon the ears of the enchanted spectators. After Mr. Waddell had responded to an encore that could not be denied Mr. Robinson stepped on the boards amidst thunders of applause. He sang a new comic song "It touched 'em up a little," which contained a number of local allusions that touched the audience up a bit. The song was capably rendered throughout and created almost continuous laughter. Of course more was wanted from this versatile artist, and in response to cries of "encore" he gave "I can't change it"—an old favourite with Hongkong audiences—and caused our representative, like everybody else, so much hearty laughter that it was with a sigh of relief that he retired in the interval which followed, over to the bar and drank to the health of the indefatigable benefactor in a deep draught of Watson's E. Brand "mountain dew."

After the interval Messrs. R. F. Lamont, H. B. Bridger and F. White delighted the audience with a spirited and conscientious rendering of "Trust her not." They were loudly applauded upon their retirement and were replaced by Lieut. Brabson, who, but for the idiosyncrasies of the accompanist would have made a great hit in "Tommy Atkins." Nothing daunted, however, the violinist's collision between his voice and the discordant tones of a high-toned piano, he persevered patiently and succeeded in getting through a difficult task in a highly creditable style. Mr. Waddell then obliged with "And Joe Nicholson's bonnie Nannie" in which he eclipsed all his previous efforts to render this ever-popular song in an effective style. He was enthusiastically applauded upon his retirement prior to the reappearance of our local "Chivalry" who treated the audience to a clever piece of local comedy in a with-provoking rendering of his own song "Little Loo." The symphony and orchestration of the cockney carol were quaint and 'fetingful.' Mr. Robinson came slowly on the stage with a dreamy down-cast look and in plaintive tones described a poor cockney's love story and his dread of being jilted. The air and accompaniment are set in a minor key, and the first strains being plaintive and catchy, Mr. Robinson bowed his acknowledgments of the storm of applause that his efforts brought forth but he did more: he soon "stepped up" in counter melody and went through "Going to the Derby" in a manner that marked him as an amateur comedian of unusual merit, one, in fact, whose comic thoroughness will be worth watching for there is seldom any uninteresting failure before this hard working segment to stage, and other uncommon honours, to say that Mr. C. H. Gray and Mr. W. E. Crowe, who sang "Yeomen's Wedding" and

"The Diver" respectively, in their most masterly style, and in the face of difficulties for which an entire company was well equipped, could be blamed, is merely indulging in the midst of a host of the unfortunates which their invaluable assistance undoubtedly meets. They are always a tower of strength at any entertainment, and their presence at last night's concert tended to strengthen that opinion in the minds of all who had the pleasure to hear them. Mr. G. G. Brady was the very best man who could have been selected for the delicate task of sending the audience home in good humour, and he succeeded admirably. Out of all he had the audience in fits of laughter, then he had all hands on the theatre of some awful expectation, and finally he nearly sent everybody into hysterics by the infinitely manner in which he went through the daily routine of a common or garden London "Shop-walker." He was immense, and in better 'form' than for many a long day—and that is saying a good deal.

In conclusion, a word of praise is due to the organisers of this most enjoyable concert, who not only carried it through successfully as far as spectacular and artistic effects were concerned, but contrived to make it a benefit concert not only in name but in fact, and that is just what every one wished it to be. We understand Mr. Robinson is at a loss for language where to express his gratitude to the general public, every section of which was represented at last night's entertainment, and his personal friends. But that need not trouble him, for everybody knows full well that they've assisted in their own way in giving a deserving resident a good "send off" and that their good offices will be appreciated by one who has invariably striven to do to others as he would have others do unto him.

HONGKONG SKY RACES, 1895.

Committee:—Capt. H. F. E. Gould Adams, R.A., Lieut. R. Alexander, R.B., Lieut. Colonel Burrow, H.K.A., Lieut. Colonel Conyngham, R.B., W. A. Crickshank, Esq., Capt. L. A. C. Gordon, R.A., G. C. C. Master, Esq., Mr. C. Murray, Esq., Capt. W. H. E. Murray, A.D.C., Lieut. Colonel O'Gorman, D.A.A.G., Lieut. C. S. Taylor, R.A., Capt. A. H. Thomas, D.A.A.G., Judge:—Hon. J. J. Kewick. Starter:—Capt. Gould Adams. Assistant Starter:—A. Babinington, Esq. Clerk of the Scales:—Capt. W. C. Murray, A.D.C. Hon. Treasurer:—A. Babinington, Esq. Hon. Secretary:—Hart Buck, Esq.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20TH, 1895.

A "Sky" Race Meeting, held under the auspices of the Hongkong Polo Club, took place at the Racecourse, Happy Valley, this afternoon, when some capital racing was provided. The weather was everything to be desired, the thunderstorm this morning had laid the dust, and made the "going" much easier than it would otherwise have been. The attendance of spectators was much larger than could reasonably have been anticipated. The Happy Valley was in its most charming spring costume, and to wets the ladies, who flocked in groups to Hongkong's only holiday resort. The Excellency of the Governor, Major-General Black, Lieut.-General Barker, Admiral Fremantle, and quite a number of the *élite* of Hongkong graced the proceedings with their presence. Although the races were advertised to begin at 1.30 it was half-an-hour after before the first saddling bell rang. The arrangements generally left little room for complaint. Capt. Murray was in charge of the weighing room and worked hard to keep within the advertised times. The Hon. J. J. Kewick was quite at home in the judge's box, and Capt. Gould-Adams has rarely, if ever, wielded the Starter's flag with such success. The Rifle Brigade band, under Bandmaster Peachey, ever gay and ever welcome, completed the enjoyment of the Polo Club's popular *féte*. During the afternoon the Band of the Rifle Brigade played the following selections in their usual faultless style:—

Quadrille "Monte Carlo".....Reveille.
Overture "Bauer and Dichter".....Squire.
Valse "Loulou".....Squire.
Selection "Little Chirrup".....Squire.
Dance "The Boston Belle".....Squire.
Gale "Chippendale".....Squire.
"God save the King".....Squire.

HALF-MILE RACE.—Prize Presented. For all China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale with 12lbs. added. Subscribers' Gift of 1894/95, allowed 7lbs.; *bona fide* Polo Ponies and Hack, allowed 12lbs.; Second to receive \$10; Third to save Stake. Entrance, \$3.
Capt. Thomas's d. Morrison, 11st 0lb. Owner 1 Mr. Mannors's g. Magie, 11st 3lb.

Mr. W. D. Graham's b. Haughty, 10st 12lb. Mr. Hart Buck 2
Mr. W. D. Graham's b. Haughty, 10st 12lb. Mr. George 3
Lord C. Conyngham's g. Gentles late (Gen. 11st 12lb.)

Mr. John Peel's b. Griffin, 11st 0lb. Owner 0 Mr. Crickshank 0
Toan indifferent start Haughty got away with a flying lead, but was overhauled by Griffin at the Black Rock. Entering the straight Morrison came with a tremendous rush, and passing the leader, Magie, won anyhow; Magie second, Haughty a good third. Time, 1min. 11sec. Giengrin, who came in last, appeared to be lame.

POLO SCURRY.—Prize Presented. For all *bona fide* Polo Ponies; catch weights over 11st. 7lbs.; Second to save Stake; Entrance, \$3. A quarter of a mile.
Mr. F. H. May's, ch. Sweetbrier, 11st 7lb. Owner 1
Capt. Murray's g. The Fairy, 11st 7lb. Owner 2
Mr. W. R. Wingfield Digby's, g. Surefoot, 11st 7lb. Owner 3
Mr. Landale's g. Seaweed, 11st 7lb. Mr. Landale 0
Mr. George's, g. Crusader, 11st 7lb. Mr. George 0

Seaweed a hot favorite. Sweetbrier made play with the field, and holding his own throughout, was by half a length from The Fairy, who made a desperate effort to catch the leader. Surefoot a good third. Time, 3 1/4 sec.

ONE MILE HANDICAP.—A forced entry for all China Ponies entered at this Sky Meeting (except in races a and c). Entrance, \$1; Entries left in after 17th April, \$4.00 extra. Entrance fees with \$10 added to go to the Winner; Second to receive \$20; Third to save Stake.
Mr.

In a recent issue under the heading of "Shall we Muzzle Japan?" the *St. James's Gazette* wrote:—"No doubt, if Japan breaks up China, we may sometime interfere, but there is not much likelihood that she will just now do anything of the sort. What she wants is to weaken China, and to take such measures as will make her a first-class Power in the Pacific. Now can we prevent that, even if we would? Better for us, surely, to recognise the fact and make our account with Japan, for many years to come, will do us no harm. We need not object to her naval strength in the Pacific. No doubt she would menace and alarm Russia; but that is no affair of ours. Let Japan and Russia fight it out, if they please. For ourselves, if Japan acts as a counterpoise to the formidable Empire which is stretching one of its long arms round Northern Asia, we are no losers." These remarks, which are on all fours with the opinion expressed in this journal on the 12th instant, led Mr. W. Laird Clowes to take as follows to the same journal:—

your admirable article did not, I venture to think, appear one hour before it was needed: for time has surely come when we must definitely take up our minds as to our attitude with regard to the new position which Japan, by forethought, work, sacrifice, and bravery, has created for herself in the East. There are several courses open to us to which we may join with Russia in opposing the victor, or to which we may take *status quo ante* will be to tolerate the *status quo*, as you point out, we may benefit Russia, and ourselves no good, and incur the undying hatred of Japan. Or we may figure as a friend of China, and, for the preservation of our still very restricted trade with that country, buttress up for a few years longer the obsolete and collapsing system against the new system of civilisation. Or we may stand aloof, as a friendly onlooker, pitying the wretched remnants of a world at a loss as to a way out against the power of Japan, to the dignity of a first-class Power. Or, again, freely accepting the situation, we may recognise Japanese right, and, in strictest accordance with the *status quo ante*, in a reasonable limits, to reap the greatest of our success, and so we may secure her domination rather than her enmity. As Japan's claimed friend, we might, with counsels of moderation, which would not be listened to, advise her rather than a friend, serve China too. Or we might, as we do not want to permanently hold Korea; or, at the peninsula, to permanently hold part of it, to obtain a heavy indemnity, and possibly to annex Formosa. So far, her ends will neither break up China nor injure it, while assuring her of our support towards the end, we induce her to stipulate that for the future China shall be thrown open without exception to the trade of the world, we shall, in long run, benefit both ourselves and civilisation, and, finally, a powerful though informal influence in question there: sooner or later we shall sorely need one.

What I fear, however, is that we are in danger of making the fatal mistake of temporarily obliging Japan, merely in order to temporarily serve Russia. If we do this we shall inevitably see the island empire into Russia's arms. We may not desire to see Japan on the island of Asia; but that is Russia's affair, not ours. There seems to be no reason why we should be so desirous, indeed, it is really essential to pull China out of the fire of Russia's dear sake. The only way we can get on quite as well with Russia as with China or with Russia—possibly with Japan, moreover, has done wonders, represents strong discipline, good order, ideals, and a promising civilisation; she fought valourously; and, with one regret, I partly excusable exception, her forces, in the land, have so behaved as to give themselves the respect of all the Powers.

By frankly supporting Japan against the smoking sword of Russia, we may, however, in such a case as may be reasonable, and we may improve our position without sacrificing anything to anybody, but we shall also anticipate the speedy conclusion of peace, and will probably prevent the outbreak of a new bloodier war. If, in addition, we can, as I suggest, secure a naval base far to the west of Shanghai, so much the better. The Russian will not want the Wei-hai-wei. He might not want to retain Wei-hai-wei. He might not want to give a friendly loan, and in possession of it.

That we choose the wise course, and that we remain for generations on friendly terms with Japan, to the very great advantage both of the old and of the new Sea Powers. In the time, let us ask ourselves whether we are to be Japan's humiliated and humiliated, and to be Japan's hermit which we have to see, and old, and Russia the chief gainer by events and bloodshed of the past eight years.

The following are the speeches in *extenso* which we were obliged to 'cut down' yesterday:—

Mr. Brown.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen while the ballot is going on I should like to draw your attention to a matter I wish to bring before the meeting, and I think it is one of interest to all. It is a matter relating to the want of adequate facilities along the coast for the numerous steam launches required by the community in the transaction of the business of the colony between the ships and the shore. I do not want to detain you any longer, and I will now put this motion to the meeting in order to have an expression of opinion upon it:—“Inasmuch as the landing accommodation or wharf inadequate for the requirements of the colony, so many steam launches being necessary for the transaction of the business of the shipping community and others between ships and shore, and it appears all soon be impossible to use Old Peder’s Wharf longer as a landing place, to small steam craft increased and the adequate landing accommodation not provided.” I have resolved that the attention of the Government be called by this Chamber to the pressing need for increased landing facilities as near the vicinity of Old Peder’s Wharf as circumstances will permit.”

Mr. D. Gillespie.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding the motion proposed by Mr. Brown, and I think the members of the shipping community are due to Mr. Brown for coming forward and bringing this motion to the notice of the Chamber. I think we have all seen or have heard of the inadequacy of the present accommodation for the steam launches. It is not only the great want of the colony, but there is really an absolute danger in view, and that is that the wharf and I have many times been present at accidents have not occurred before this. The entrance is so very narrow and so many

really a wonder collisions have not taken place before this, and I think it would be better for us to make further provision in the way of a new wharf, or by extending the wharf already built, so that collisions or disasters may be avoided in the future. I do not know to what extent the Government could best supply the wants of the community in the way of increased accommodation, but I think it would be best accomplished by the Government putting up a new wharf. An extension of the wharf they have built up will not answer the requirements so well as a new wharf. The extension of the present wharf will only lead to very dangerous collisions together and thereby bring too many launches to a halt. I think the Government should be wiser to avoid it. I would therefore suggest that the recommendation the Committee made to the Government that a new wharf should be provided giving the accommodation we desire.

Mr. E. Mckintosh—I think Mr. Brown's resolution, seconded by Mr. Gillies, refers more particularly to wharves that may be constructed in the future than to the present accommodation.

I would remind the Chairman that the Committee which was appointed by the Government, of which Committee I was a member, considered this subject of wharves about July or August of last year. The Committee made a report to the Government, but whether the Government will accept it or not I do not know. I may tell you that the Committee recommended that for extraordinary accommodation along the Paya there should be one opposite the Government wharf. But the Government have promised to the committee to provide wharves that they will relocate their particular wharves opposite the places where they are at present. Therefore, if that is carried out it appears to me that it will be almost impossible to grant the request you have preferred.

It is a matter that rests entirely with the Government. The Government have had the recommendation of the Committee, but whether the Government will act upon it or not is another question.

Mr. Brown: My motion refers to the present necessity for increased wharf accommodation. We will have to suffer a great deal before the final plans and arrangements the Government has made with the owners of the present wharves can be carried out. It is to bridge over the difficulty we are labouring under, and until these arrangements are completed, we need the assistance of the Chamber to help us to get better wharf accommodation either temporary or permanent.

Motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Jackson—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, there has been a short reference in the Chairman's speech to the British dollar. It is a very important matter induced in connection with the future commerce of this colony. I think it affords us an opportunity of facing the currency of the colony in a sound and logical manner. I believe the Government have been misled at home by experienced men that it would be impossible to do away with chopping the British dollars. I do not at all agree with the advice they have acted upon. From our point of view it is highly desirable that our currency should also be a legal tender in the Straits Settlements. The banks here have considerable interests in the banks in the Straits. If the dollars chopped they cease to be current in the Straits. They are current in Hongkong, but not in the Straits. It is a great grievance and at the end of the 19th century we ought not to tolerate out-currency. (Hear, hear). It would be in the interests of every single trader in this place, even if it were an individual, and of none more so than the Chinese themselves, if the system were chopped altogether. This form of chopping is a very ancient one, and I think the chopping was come to be done away with. I would like, before this meeting separates, to have an expression of opinion that the Government should legislate that the British-dollar should be the only legal tender. It is chopped that it should be the only legal tender. (Hear, hear). We all know that the fact weighs in one of the reasons why the dollar is not accepted in the Straits Settlements is not accepted in Shanghai. Surely the Government would not come to the conclusion that the Shanghai custom would not apply here. The objection must arise that ten Mexican dollars are worth more by count than by weight. The weight of the Mexican dollar is a very irregular one. It is supposed to be 417 or 418 grains, whereas the weight of the British dollar is 4.6. So that they are very much the same. At the same time the loss is so slight that it is not worth putting that consideration on one side for the purpose of placing the currency on a proper footing.

Mr. Sharp—I am very glad that Mr. Jackson said what he has. I had intended to say a good deal about the chopping dollars, but I was very much afraid that anything which I might say might not be appreciated by Mr. Jackson, who is the Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, because I can imagine that a bank might think of its interests in some way identified with the chopping dollars, for this reason, that they can chop up any coins as they please. I have known banks chop a hundred thousand coins, and go through a great deal of labour overnight before they are paid out in the morning, in order that the bank might secure a premium upon the chopped dollars which remained in their hands. I am delighted to find that Mr. Jackson takes a clear view on this matter, and I think he bases his opinion upon the general interest of the colony. I am entering the general interest of the colony. There is no question whatever that the mutilation of our coins is against the interests of the colony. Why should there always be a premium on remittances to Singapore and Japan? For a perfectly reasonable reason that the coins with which we have to pay for those bills are at a discount, so you want to send a remittance to Singapore and have to send a proper remittance—a clean bill. I do not know whether people are really aware of the fact which is therefore inflated, and would like to direct their attention for a minute to the anecdote which I told you more than twenty years ago. I sold an invoice to some Americans for the Commercial Bank to the Agents. It was then that the proportion of different low touch coins, which had been totally rejected by the banks' compradors some years previously, had been greatly increasing—increasing year by year until it had become quite a formidable matter. On this invoice I rejected by the compradors of the Agents. I asked them what they thought of it, and they said "Oh, these coins no touch, have no value inside; but make up, 30 cents." That was all the money that was offered for those dollars. I was the intermediary employed in transaction, and therefore was called upon to try my best to settle an arrangement. I went into their bank close by and said "Compradors, are these dollars worth?" "Oh, very little," was the reply, "25 or 30 cents." I thought that was a most unsatisfactory. I got my little pony trap, and drove down to Messrs. Olyphant and Co., the American whose business then was next door to the Messiasist Buildings. I went in and said to the managing partner, Mr. Parkin, and said to him "Will you allow me to do a little business your compradors?" He said "By all means." I said to the compradors, "There are 650 Mexican dollars. They are at five per centum. Please allow your staff to look at them." He said in his staff, who shuffed these Mexican dollars.

inside me blong good ; more better you call
ano her shroff." He then sat in next door to
the shroff of Fletcher & Co. The shroff came
in and carefully examined them a second time.
He said "They are all good," but selected one
coin, and said "This piece blong old year, no
more better go Lane Crawford buy one h-
(margin)." I said "You can secure blong
number one." He said "Clean dollar just no
blong five per cent premium." I said "The market
give me the no's." He gave me the no's
and I drove off to the bank, gave them to the
manager, and said "For goodness sake don't
say anything about these or else there will be
reclamation." Nothing was said about it. There
was not a bad dollar amongst them. Both
the laws are now dead, but the compromise
of the late firm of Olyphant and Co. is, I believe
still living. It will confirm my statement.

The attempt of the Apsa Bank compromise
to put nearly 500 dollars into his pocket out of
this bullion shipment was thus foiled. This
this was only one case of a hundred. The
chopping Mr. Jackson has referred to is supposed
by some people to be deceitful. I venture to
say that that is not so. The Chinese are in-
terested in favour of chopping dollars. Ever
since the Chinese chop a thousand dollars as
sort of demon money in order to be able to say
"We always chop a dollar, and if you want to
to exchange a bad dollar, is now a dollar to
mark upon it." The practice is to show us
out, and you may now go into Bonham Street
and that district without hearing the chop-
ping hammer being used. There is now very
little of it, and I feel sure that if Mr
Jackson and other bankers were to adopt a plan
of discouraging this method, we should have
a clean currency, and save thereby five or six
the trouble of it, and save thereby five or six
much trouble in shuffling a thousand dollars
which are chopped as well as a thousand dollars
which are clean. With the chop
thousand dollars you have to turn over both sides.
I think, therefore, that this is, as Mr. Jackson
said, a good opportunity for putting our currency
upon a fair basis, and that it should not be lost.
I have been waiting for this opportunity
for many years, and I am delighted that
now we have so powerful an advocate in the matter
as Mr. Jackson. (Applause.) Will you there-
fore allow me to propose the resolution. That
the Chamber regards the advent of the British
dollar as an opportunity for placing the currency
of this Colony upon a satisfactory footing, that
as a first step every means should be adopted to
protect the new coins from the foolish practice
of chopping and defacement, and that the
Government be requested by the Committee to
take steps to that effect in this Colony." (Applause.)

Mr. Jackson—I beg to second Mr. Sharp's proposal.

Mr. Sharp—I could tell you a great deal more, but there is a review on, and I know you want to go there. (Laughter).

Mr. Shewan—I would like to enquire whether it would not be illegal to deface the new dollar, being a British coin.

Mr. Jackson—To meet the special—as the colonies take at some the special requirements of this colony, they have decided to allow it to be chopped and still retain a legal tender—the very thing we did not want. I am glad Mr. Sharp has said, did take the one opportunity we have had of putting all colonies upon a proper basis.

The Chairman—Before I put the resolution will announce the result of the ballot. The Committee elected will consist of Messrs. A. G. Wood (Chairman), A. McConachie (Vice-Chairman), R. M. Gray, N. A. Siebs, S. C. Michael, J. E. Whitehead, Douglas Jones, and J. J. Bell-Braving.

Mr. Sharp's resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Sharp—One word, Mr. Chairman, before you conclude the meeting. I do not think all of us appreciate the labour which is embraced between the two covers of that report. It is a very easy thing to go on smoothly when everything is going on smoothly and not to take much notice of the things which by everything is going on smoothly, but I will say enough the subject of the matter of this report you will see the subject of a single matter which can be fairly classed as routine. They are special, peculiar, and most important, and I think, in reading the multiplicity of letters and correspondence which that report contains, one is struck with the amount of painstaking labour performed by our Committee during the past year. (Applause). I think, therefore, I may very fairly record a vote of thanks to the Committee, to the Chairman, and to the Secretary for the labour which has been so successfully performed. (Applause).

The Chairman—On behalf of the Committee and the Secretary, I express our thanks to Mr. Sharp and the members present for his kind remarks. I should just like to say in reference to the resolution about the British dollar that the new dollar will no doubt have great influence in bringing the resolution at once to the notice of the Government. The Chairman concludes the business of the meeting.

MAILS/DUE:

American (*China*) 22nd inst.
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 22nd inst.
Australian (*Guthrie*) 23rd inst.
American (*Sigbee*) 28th inst.
Tascoma (*Tascoma*) 3rd prox.
Australian (*Trinity*) 4th prox.
American (*Ferris*) 8th prox.

* * *

R. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Yapan*, from
Singapore, arrived at London on the evening of the
1st inst.

* * *

P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Ferris*, with
pass., &c., left San Francisco for this port, via
Hoboken and Nagasaki, on the 13th inst.

* * *

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamship
Pratt of India arrived at Shanghai at 8.30
yesterday, and left again at 6.30 a.m. to-
day for this port, where she may be expected to
arrive about 4 p.m. on Monday.

* * *

are informed by the Agents (Messrs.
Lowth & Co.) that the N. G. L. steamship
Malindi left Singapore for this port on the 18th
inst. and may be expected here on or about the
1st inst.

* * *

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Import.

<i>Malindi</i>	from Saigon.
<i>Moong</i>	" Swatow.
.....	" Hoihow.

Aggregating 1,748 tons register.

Export.

<i>Yang</i>	steamer for Canton.
<i>Yann</i>	" Singapore.
<i>Yong</i>	" Swatow.
<i>Yong</i>	" Hoihow.
<i>Yong</i>	" Shanghai.
<i>Yong</i>	" Shanghai.

Aggregating 5,574 tons register.

* * *

The British steamship *Hathong* left Tamsui
on the 17th inst., and had light south-west
and clear weather to Ochiu, thence to
Amoy, where she had light variable winds
from the N.W. and had light south-west

variable winds and calms with heavy shower of rain to Chelang Point; thence to port light east-north-east wind with dull and overcast weather. In Amoy the steamships *Nanyang*, *Progress*, *A Swada* and *Petropolis* Swatow the steamship *Tamsui*.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURN	
<i>Irene</i>	In Kowloon Do
<i>Achilles</i>	" "
<i>Triumph</i>	" "
<i>Relna Cristina</i> (cruiser)	" "
<i>Wolf</i> (gunboat)	" "
<i>Ma-fai</i> (transport)	" "
<i>Reval</i> (torpedo-boat)	" "
<i>Quiras</i>	" "
<i>Borga</i>	" "
<i>Polyphemus</i>	Cosmopolitan

In an interview last month with a representative of the *Times of India*, Mr. Ernest Hart, Editor of the *British Medical Journal*, as Chairman of the British Medical Committee of the British Medical Association, gave a long length with reference to the organisation and work of the Medical Service in India. He maintained that the Indian Medical Service is essentially a military service. It was entrusted with a multiplicity of duties, partly military and partly civil—a system he considered *radically wrong*. The officers of the Army Medical Service were trained for a special class of work, and, except in large institutions, they often had a little to do that the day's work was over by eleven in the morning. One other handicap to the Indian Medical Service was, of course, the fact that it was overburdened with a variety of duties, for most of which they had no special qualification. The consequence was that there was not only a great waste of power, but measures of vital importance to the health of the community were either neglected or imperfectly carried out. Mr. Hart insisted upon the importance of greater pay being paid to the principle of the specialisation of functions. The first step in his opinion would be the abolition of the distinction between the medical organisations for Europeans and native armies. There ought to be extended, one Military Service, charged with the Medical care of British as well as Native regiments; and the Civil Medical Service should have an organisation of its own. He further expressed the emphatic opinion that every Medical Officer in the service of the Government ought to know how to conduct at least a preliminary bacteriological analysis of water or milk in the case of any epidemic which cholera broke out; and in the case of typhoid there should be a Government bacteriological laboratory, which recourse could be had. *He doubted whether even so simple a prevention as the boiling of drinking water and milk on the first appearance of cholera or typhoid in barracks was ever taken, nor had the simple expedient of quarantining hospitals been resorted to as it ought to have been.—Statesman.*

HOME NEWS.

The following interesting items of news are taken from the *Times Weekly Edition* :—

At the Siamese Legation in London the recently elected Crown Prince, who is being educated at Elton, was formally invested with the title of Altona attaching to his position, and was presented with an address of congratulation from Siamese dignitaries in London, Paris, and Berlin.

The Crown Prince thanked his relatives and the others for their congratulations. He asked them to bear in mind that at present he was only a boy and a student, and was therefore liable to fall into errors both of omission and commission. He would ask his relatives and the various officials in his father's service, who had a much wider experience than himself, to advise him with their advice as occasion arose, and to help him along the path he would soon have to tread.

The most objectionable features of the Irish Land Bill from the landlords' point of view are: (1) the wide and vague definition of Improvements; (2) the increase of letting value; (3) the presumption that all improvements have been made by the tenant; (4) the deduction from rent for occupation interest; (5) the re-opening of all the judicial rents fixed more than ten years ago, which will involve a rush of applications to the courts; and of new appointments; and (6) the abolition of the right of pre-emption.

The late Professor Bury, who bequeathed his modern Greek library, said to be one of the finest in existence, to the Edinburgh University.

A foreign Roman Catholic Archbishop says His Holiness Pope Leo XII. is especially interested in the revival of Catholic aspirations and practices within the Anglican Church. He has been the recipient of numerous letters and

from Anglican clergymen desirous of union with the Holy Roman Church, most of which ask recognition as respects to the celibacy of the clergy. His Holiness has agreed to grant this concession, especially as in South America the law of compulsory celibacy has become practically a dead letter.

The Duke of York has become a member of the Central Countries Pigeon-flyer Club. He has a pigeon loft constructed at Sandringham.

The Council of the British Association will nominate Sir Joseph Ixister president for the meeting to be held in Liverpool next year.

The yacht *Atlas* gained a highly meritorious victory over the *Britannia*, winning by a min. of 6 sec. At Manton the *Britannia* defeated the *Valleyrby*.

The death-rate in London for the week ended 20th March was 1.2 per 1,000 per annum, or 14 per 1,000 above the uncorrected average. There were 1,366 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, 473 were directly attributed to influenza, and 278 suffered from influenza now prevailing here. Registrar-General C. H. Heywood, Mr. E. Dudley, Sir W. Whitely, and Mr. Bond, Premier and Colonial Secretary Newfoundland.

A conference, convened by the London Chamber of Commerce, was held in March to consider the subject of merchandise marks. The Hon. Viscountess de Grey said the Imports were increasing and exports declining, and that a merchandising community ought to be given the opportunity of knowing where the articles they bought were produced. Mr. J. Innes Rogers, on the other hand, attributed the decline of trade to the Merchandise Marks Act, and Mr. J. B. Millar, L.C., supported him.

Australia.—Lord Howe, while enacting Governor of Victoria, wrote on a visiting card prior to his departure, said that federation would bind the Colonies to England, and would enable the Imperial Ministers better to ascertain public opinion in Australia.

The amount of gold from Western Australia for February was about £15,500 ounces. The number of immigrants to this Colony in new arrivals last week numbering a thousand.

Canada.—Sir C. H. Tupper, Federal Minister of Justice, has been charged with the duty of securing redress for those who are granted the right of citizenship of that province with respect to their schools.

Niagara Falls and conducted by wires to Canadian side must pay a duty of 20 per cent on an unenumerated article.

Newfoundland.—The Government of Newfoundland having asked the Imperial Government to guarantee £30,000 per annum for five years to interest on bonds which the Government would issue, Sir Ripon replied that such a request would require constant supervision and control altogether inconsistent with self government. For this and other reasons Sir Major Government declined the proposal. The Treasury would, however, cause certain sums to be placed at the disposal of the authorities for relief of actual distress.

The Governor of Newfoundland has informed the Dominion Premier of the intention of Newfoundland to send delegates to Ottawa to discuss the question of union with Canada.

India and Burma.—It is reported that Chitral that Sher Azul, who is a number of Chitralis, has joined Umra Khan at Dera Ismail Khan. Umra Khan has again disclaimed any wish to show hostility to the British Government, no anxiety is felt as to the position of Robertson.

At the Royal Society Mr. Barlow Brown and Prof. J. W. Mudd read a paper on "The Rubies of Burma." The Rubies of Burma are of two kinds: the current Origin, and Metamorphoses. The ruby district is far less extensive than the sapphire district and is 12 broad, and lies at elevations from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above sea-level. The principal mining centre is Mogok, and present workings for rubies extend over an area of 45 square miles. It is in the lower clay of the alluvia of the river, and in similar deposits formed in the gullies in the hill-wash, the rubies, spinels, and other gems are found. It is probable that ruby-bearing limestones are alluvia of the river and from them may be found in portions of the Shan State.

Trinidad.—The damage done by the fire at Port of Spain is estimated at £500,000.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Egypt.—The funeral of the ex-Khedive Ismail Pasha took place with great pomp in Cairo. The ladies of the harem, about 800 in number, were invited to follow the remains of their lord a quarter barefoot, but orders from the Palace forbade such a public manifestation of their grief.

Armenia.—Fresh troubles have broken out at Kara Hissar, in the vilayet of Silvas, where disturbances occurred three months ago. A large number of Armenians are alleged to have been killed and wounded.

France.—M. Lockroy, discussing the National Estimates, said that France had organized her coast defence only on paper. "The situation," he said, "France is in is such that she must be prepared to defend Europe. England is no longer of any avail. There are in the north and the south two fleets which can, like two armies, seize us in a vice. This is why I say to those who are interested in the destinies of the Fatherland, 'look to the sea.' It is the sea which will witness, perhaps, the prelude of the struggle; it is, perhaps, the sea which will hear its word."

M. Cabart-Danneville delivered a long speech in which he especially dwelt upon the danger to which France was exposed of British attack by sea.

Admiral Bernard, Minister of Marine, contended that M. Lockroy's patriotic apprehensions were groundless. The fleets in the Mediterranean and the North Sea were capable of meeting any enemy.

Germany.—Referring to Count Kautsky's motion to tax corn, the Emperor is said to have remarked, "I cannot make bread dearer for the people."

Baron von Schöln has been relieved of the Governorship of German East Africa, but has not quitted the public service.

Russia.—Several ships are being built for the Russian navy in foreign yards. These include the Imperial yacht *Saunder*, at Copenhagen, the transport *Samoyed*, for use in the Polar sea, and the torpedo-boat *Sokol*, now building in England.

Serbia.—A Protestant church at Sofia was sacked by a riotous mob of Orthodox inhabitants during Divine service. Several Germans and Americans among the congregation were severely handled by the mob.

M. Stouffle, the Bulgarian Premier, declared that the relations between Russia and Bulgaria had of late undergone no change, and there was little probability that Bulgaria would be disposed to make heavy sacrifices to re-establish friendly relations with Russia.

West Indies.—The Spanish Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Bill granting an unlimited credit for the suppression of the rising in Cuba.

The difficulty between France and Santo Domingo has been settled. Capt. Bofors is to receive 1,000,000, and 225,000, it is to be paid to the Cacavelli family.

The United States.—The United States Government has refused to propose to Great Britain another adjudication of the Behring Sea claims under Article 8 of the Treaty of 1825. Senator Morgan, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, asserts that a large part of the \$425,000 proposed to be paid by the American Government was made up of the claims of American citizens. He thinks that at most not more than \$95,102 is due, inclusive of interest.

Serious riots have occurred at New Orleans, where a mob of whites and coloured labourers. The whites fired on the negroes and in five minutes returned; three negroes and one white were killed, and about 20 persons wounded. In the course of the rioting, Mr. Bala, purser of the British steamer *Englebar*, was wounded in the head by a shot fired by one of the mob. The Secretary of State, through the British Ambassador, has asked the Governor of Louisiana for an explanation.

A deputy-sheriff was murdered by Italians at Walsenburg Colorado.

South America.—The Montevideo Waterworks Company having protested against the grant of the new concession proposed by irresponsible persons, Mr. Grenfell, the acting *Charge d'affaires* for Great Britain, was informed by the Secretary of State to make the Imperial Government to acquire into the matter. The Uruguayan Cabinet returned Mr. Grenfell's note, saying it was impertinent. The British Government have telegraphed requesting an immediate reply to the note.

The Government organ in Montevideo, *El Herald*, published an offensive article insinuating that the foreign representatives, and saying it was as if they were taught their proper place. Owing to this the British Diplomatic Corps did not assist at the opening of the Agricultural Exhibition.

The French and Belgian Ministers at Caracas (Venezuela) have been handed their passports in consequence of their attitude on the question of claims made by French and Belgian subjects for damage sustained during the civil war of 1899. The Venezuelan representative in Paris has been asked to surrender his passport, and a cruiser has been despatched to look after French interests in Venezuela.

A battle has been fought at Cabanillas (Peru) between the Government troops and the insurgent forces, resulting in the defeat of the former with the loss of 300 killed.

South Africa.—Colonel Maritz, the British

